Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 16, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1792. [Whole No. 338.]

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 25.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	8
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	3 73	4
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90	100
——Pearl,	137	140
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 67
Brandy, common,		1 20
——Cogniac	1 26	1 33
Braziletto, pr. ton.		32 34
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1 67	2
Ditto, pilot		3 33
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 40
Ditto pr. barrel,		4 67
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		14
——New England		11
——Oak	9	10
——Merchantable pine	16	17
——Sap, do.		8
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		3 33
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		8
—— Country ditto	6	7
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	9	10
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		43
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		11
——Dipped		10
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		19
—— Country	8	10
Chocolate	17	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 20
Cocoa pr. cwt.		14 67
Coffee pr. lb.	18	20
Coal pr. buſhel	20	22
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7 67	8
Cotton pr. lb.	26	40
Currants		13
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		11 33
——Ravens	8 93	9 67
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.	40	44
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		5 13
——Common,		4 80
——Bur middlings, beſt		3 75
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	80	1
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 67
Do. pr. gall.		80
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per cwt.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		8
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	93	95
——Rye		54
——Oats		26
——Indian corn		44
——Barley		90
——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		3
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	120	146 67
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.		9 11
Hops		27
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.	1 20	1 33
——Carolina	60	1
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.		3 47
——Bar pr. ton,		82 67
——Pig	24	26 67
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		96
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		24
Mace pr. lb.	7 33	7 67
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
——ſecond quality		6 67
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	67
Molaſſes pr. gall.	44	50
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.	65	67
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr. caſe,		2 50
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	24	26
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.	1 4	1 60
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,	11	11 67
——Lower county		10
——Carolina		9
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.	40	50
Pimento		16
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3
Ditto pr. box		4
Rice pr. cwt.	2 50	2 67
Roſin pr. barrel	2 33	2 67
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon	1 18	1 22
——Antigua		1 11
——Windward	93	1
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		67
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13 33	14
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto		140
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sail cloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		20
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		30
——No. II.		28
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		24
——Loaf, ſingle refined		26
——Ditto, double do.		36
——Havannah, white	17	18
——Ditto, brown,		15
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	14	16 67
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon	33	37
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel	24	27
——Liverpool		29
——Cadiz	23	24
——Liſbon	25	27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12	13 33
Ditto Live Oak,	15 33	16 67
Ditto red cedar, per foot	33	40
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	2 33	2 67
Ditto 2 feet,	5 33	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	12	13 33
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		29
——White Oak hogſhead,		19 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		10
——Heading		26 67
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.	1 33	1 67
Turpentine pr. bbl.	1 67	2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.	3 60	3 73
——————inferior	2 67	3
——————old		4 67
——Rappahannock	2 50	3
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——————old,	2 7	3
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	67
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	30	33
Tallow, refined, per bl.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	106 67	200
——Liſbon	96	100
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon	51	60
——Fayal	44	49
——Port pr. pipe	106 67	120
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per 100£. ſterl.	456
——— at 60 days	453 33
——— at 90 days	450 67
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	40
——————— 90 days,	39
Government bills, drawn at 10 days, per 11 guilders,	none at market.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

MANUFACTURES.

THAT the manufactures of our country, are of too much importance to be neglected by a government, expreſsly inſtituted to promote the general welfare is almoſt a ſelf-evident propoſition. That they ſhould be promoted, however, does not ſeem entirely to the taſte of ſome politicians; but as the thing cannot be attacked directly, recourſe is had to innuendoes and ſuſpicions, under cover of zeal for the public good. The writer of the article "*Manufactures*" in your firſt paper, would have it underſtood, that Congreſs *ought not to encourage manufactures*, leſt it ſhould open a new field as he expreſſes it, "*for favoritiſm, influence, and monopolies*," and leſt Congreſs ſhould *exciſe them*. It may be obſerved, in reply, that it cannot be ſhewn that *encouraging manufactures by laws*, is contrary to the nature of liberty; contrary to the principles and ſpirit of our conſtitution; or contrary to the ſituation of affairs, or the true intereſt of our country—one at leaſt of which points ought to be clear and unanſwerably demonſtrated to render their *non protection by law* juſtifiable. Again, if *experience* is to have any weight in the determination, it is notorious that the principal manufactures of *France* have ſprung up or increaſed in proportion as they were protected and encouraged by duties on imported articles, of a like fabric, as thoſe intended to be favored; and that the growth of manufactures in England (its rival) have by the ſame means and from the ſmalleſt beginnings, encreaſed to their preſent aſtoniſhing magnitude, when the value of their woolen manufactures alone, *exceeds eight millions ſterling, per annum.* Congreſs with theſe and ſuch like examples before them, have laid *protecting and encouraging duties*, and our manufactures have already ſenſibly felt their foſtering operation. Our diſtilleries, paper and gunpowder manufactures; our rope walks, dockyards, iron founderies, naileries, card-making, ſhoe and boot manufactures, with a variety of others, that might be mentioned, have all ſince theſe duties took place increaſed, and are increaſing, whereby much money is retained in the country, more employment given to our citizens, and the home conſumption of our produce conſiderably augmented. What then is this *favoritiſm* and *influence*, which is held up as alone ſufficient to induce us to forego theſe manifold advantages, and what are we to underſtand from the words *favoritiſm* and *influence*, which at this diſtance from the ſeat of government, convey ſcarce any diſtinct idea. Will this *influence* and *favoritiſm* counteract the operation of the laws, or if generated by the laws, is it of ſo dangerous a nature to public liberty as to render it neceſſary for the people to elect members of Congreſs, who will repeal thoſe laws and damn the fame of their enactors? It may be remembered, perhaps, on this occaſion, what the Engliſh *Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations* recommended in their report to Parliament, 1732, or 3, reſpecting certain manufactures, ſet up in the colonies. "It were to be wiſhed (ſay theſe Lords) that ſome *expedient* might be fallen upon to *divert their thoughts from undertakings of this nature*, ſo much the rather, becauſe thoſe manufactures in proceſs of time may be carried on to a *greater degree*, unleſs *an early ſtop be put to their progreſs.*" The writer in the Evening Poſt, may not, it is true, wiſh to to be thought to go ſo far as theſe Lords Commiſſioners, and yet there does not ſeem to be a wide difference between *putting a ſtop to the progreſs* of manufactures, and *putting a ſtop to the encouragement of manufactures.* The other argument if it can be called one, ſuggeſted by this writer againſt their encouragement goes to this, that it is better to leave them to ſhift for themſelves, rather than by encouraging them, they ſhould become objects of taxation. What ſhall nothing be encouraged becauſe one day it may be taxed or aſſized? And is it ſound reaſoning to ſay, that if government encourage a manufacture it muſt therefore be taxed, as if the one inevitably led to the other.

Can a government by repreſentation, a Congreſs and Preſident dependant on the voice of the people, be compared to a deſpotic glutton, who fattens only that his repaſt may be more delicious. I would ſubmit to the candid reader, whether ſuch inſinuations are not better calculated to render our government odious than reſpectable. "*A reaſonable jealouſy is* (no doubt) *a republican virtue*;" but holding up the laws as having for their object the *moſt infamous views* is certainly very different from a "*reaſonable jealouſy.*" A cautious people, however, who have reaſon to confide in their repreſentatives, and in the perſon at the head of the government, who has a check upon the paſſage of laws, will always carry in mind, when they read newſpapers, which furniſh the public with abuſive pieces againſt government without their replies, that one of the moſt infallible ways to make men *enemies to the Conſtitution*, is to make them *enemies to the laws.*

Columbia hails, and thouſands quit the ſhore,
Where honeſt induſtry can thrive no more;
Here ſtrangers, artiſts here is ample room,
Here laws give vigor to the lab'ring loom.

From the George-Town Weekly Ledger,

The following DISCOURSE *was delivered by* Mr WILLIAM H. KERR, *at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the* Federal Bridge *by the Gentlemen Commiſſioners.*

RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

WE have the peculiar happineſs of aſſembling at this time for the two-fold purpoſe, of celebrating the anniverſary of our Independence, and of performing a cuſtomary ceremony, relative to an undertaking, materially uſeful to the public in general, as well as ornamental to this place in particular—for the purpoſe of commemorating an event not only the moſt intereſting and important to our United America, not only the moſt celebrated that has heretofore graced the annals of any nation or age, but one to which we in a great meaſure owe all the innumerable advantages we at this day poſſeſs—one whoſe conſequences have rouſed the juſt indignation of the many millions who were held in contemptible ſlavery by the iron ſceptre of deſpotiſm; have taught the tyrants how to rule, and made them tremble on their thrones—and whoſe influences will ere long reach the remoteſt corner of the habitable world: And alſo for the purpoſe of laying the foundation ſtone of the firſt public building, now erecting in the future metropolis of an empire eſtabliſhed by that event we are now celebrating, and won from the dominions of an unjuſt and cruel oppreſſor, by the right hand of unity and freedom. Around this ſtone as upon the foundation of the firſt altar erecting in the territory of freedom and federaliſm, let us join our congratulations on this auſpicious day, which has furniſhed a new era in the empire of liberty—which has recalled the age of patriotiſm, valour, and heroick virtue, to be again the ſcourge of coward tyranny and oppreſſion—which has raiſed the depreſſed human mind from its groveling ſervility, exalted it to freedom, and reimpreſſed it with the image of its maker; here let us reflect with grateful ſenſations upon the memory of thoſe who ſacrificed their eaſe, their fortunes and even life itſelf, to purchaſe us theſe bleſſings; who nobly ſtept forth in the hour of danger and amidſt the horrors of unequal war, in defence of their rights and thoſe of their poſterity, who ſcorning life without liberty, in the ardour of manly heroiſm ſuffered and died with the fortitude of martyrs, and worthy of the cauſe in which they fought—'Twas liberty with the rights of equal juſtice for which they bled, and it is Independence, with peace, happineſs, and plenty we have gained. Here let us utter forth our wiſhes with patriotic fervency for the proſperity of our country, that country which was purchaſed for us at a price we ought ever to hold dear—the ſacred blood of virtuous rural heroes, and the laſt deep agonies of the dying brave—Here alſo let us expreſs our gratitude to the living who have been inſtrumental in procuring us the bleſſings we enjoy. The ſtateſman whoſe keen penetration diſcovered, and whoſe pen unfolded to view with unſhaken firmneſs thoſe dark inſidious ſnares of a venal miniſtry, and the oppreſſive ſchemes of a corrupt government—The generous patriot who in the hour of public embarraſſment ſaved her ſinking credit, and whoſe liberality ſupplied every neceſſary contingency—The hardy veteran who has ſurvived his brother ſoldier in the bloody field, who has ſuſtained the hardſhips of a tedious captivity, and who now enjoys thoſe bleſſings he has ſo bravely won—theſe, all theſe have a juſt claim to our thanks, our gratitude, and our eſteem.—To diſcriminate generally, would be unjuſt, and to recapitulate particularly upon the ſeveral ſervices rendered by each, would exceed the deſign of this addreſs, and be a taſk to which my abilities are by no means competent—but ſurely there is *one* character whom America can boaſt of, which the moſt deſerving and the moſt impartial, will not heſitate to acknowledge, deſerves a ſuperior ſhare of admiration and eſteem, who notwithſtanding his precautions to elude the burſt of gratitude and the ſhout of heart-felt applauſe, which every where attends him, is ſtill the pleaſing theme of every tongue, and the object of united eſteem—ſo long as public and private virtue, wiſdom, courage, and gratitude is reverenced in our land, ſo long will his illuſtrious atchievments entitle him to the foremoſt place among the higheſt rank of heroes and ſtateſmen, and the worthieſt in the field of fame; but his ſervices in behalf of his country, joined to the unanimous voice of united America, exhibit an elogium far ſurpaſſing my feeble pretences—When the remembrance of kings and emperors, thoſe ſceptered ſcourges of mankind, are loſt in oblivion, or only mentioned to excite deteſtation, the name of WASHINGTON will be idolized, as the ſaviour of his country, and the friend of mankind—whilſt the deſpotic crown is falling from the head of royalty, and the dwindled rays of monarchy are loſt in the ſpreading radiance of the ſtar of liberty, the laurel wreathe is blooming on his warrior brow, and the luſtre of his fame will extend to the lateſt ages.

Thrice happy land!—the highly favored Columbia! is there a national bleſſing diſtributed, but what is bountifully diſpenſed to thee—time, place, and circumſtance, *all* conſpire to make thee happy—amongſt the various revolutions that have overturned empires and deſtroyed kingdoms, there is not *one* upon record, which has been ſo happily concluded, or ſo generally beneficial to mankind—ſtretched over an immenſe territory, you enjoy not only the neceſſaries of life in ſuperabundance, but all the varieties that luxury can aſk, or that clime and ſoil can produce---and amongſt all the nations of the eaſtern world, there are none which are poſſeſſed of ſuch internal reſources, or whoſe proſpects of future acquiſitions can be compared to thine---plenty ſmiles luxuriant throughout our

boundleſs plains---and each majeſtic ſtream is covered with the produce of our land; our flag is diſplayed in the remoteſt harbors, and the choiceſt productions of either Indies is wafted to our happy ſhores; the ignorant and unpoliſhed peaſant's offſpring, from the bountiful earnings of his labour, is enabled to acquire the ſecret of philoſophy---the myſtery of the ſciences, and the knowledge of hiſtory and civil police; the equal rights of man are ſecured; no petty lordling can deprive laborious indigence of the hard earned morſel of induſtry; nor can the ambitious nor the rich domineer with impunity over the poor and humble; the acts of the government are mild and favorable, and the excellent conſtitution of our country is permanently eſtabliſhed; cities are raiſed in the deſart waſte, and well conſtructed edifices ornament our ſocial abodes---whilſt art and nature conſpire to elevate us to opulence, elegance, and power. To contraſt this deſcription with that of any other nation which now exiſts, is a taſk unneceſſary, and foreign to the purpoſe of this, notwithſtanding, I am well aſſured, the obvious difference in our favor would appear evident to the moſt uninformed of my audience, upon even a ſuperficial diſcuſſion of the afore-mentioned particulars. It is our buſineſs as a nation, to profit by the experience of paſt ages, to avoid the cauſes of former revolutions, and to enjoy the bleſſings beſtowed upon us, with a virtuous temperance, and a due regard to the public good.

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that I have it from reputable information, that this very tract of land upon which the Federal City is to be erected, was recorded by the original proprietor by the name of Rome, and that a ſtream which runs through the ſame is in that record, called Tyber; that prophetic ſpirit that ſaw the glories of a ſecond Rome riſing in the wilderneſs, and the beauties of a Tyber winding amongſt theſe ſurrounding hills, would ſurely now, with increaſing ardour, pronounce the future ſplendor of this favored place; Romulus firſt founded Rome (afterwards the imperial miſtreſs of the world) upon the ruins of violence and conqueſt, and amidſt the tumult of internal diſſention; Columbia rears her metropolis under the foſtering hand of the father of his country, and with the united encouragement of peace, liberty, and unity.---The Romans were an inconſiderable people for a ſeries of ages, and arrived by ſlow degrees to the empire of the world; America has already made rapid advances to a diſtinguiſhed place amongſt the nations---her commerce and alliance is courted by thoſe very people, who a few years paſt conſidered her as only an inſignificant colony; well may theſe cultivated fields and luxuriant paſtures, ſoon be compared to thoſe celebrated plains of Auſonia, and the Campanian lawns---yonder rich ſtream may ſoon vie with the famed Tyber, in elegance, ornament and beauty; this will ſhortly be the ſeat of the arts and ſciences; of eloquence and the muſes; other Virgils may here ariſe to celebrate the beauties of cultivation, and Horaces to pour forth the poliſhed ſong---a future Cato, a Brutus---a Caſſius may here diſplay the reſolution and fortitude of the patriot---and a ſecond Tully may here exhibit to the liſtening multitude, the irreſiſtable charms of his eloquence, whilſt all around is but one continued ſcene of elegance, civility, and grandeur.

And thou firſt of ſciences---moſt uſeful art---and nobleſt effort of genius---divine architecture, may we make mention of thee---divine in thy origin as coming from the ſupreme ſource of wiſdom and order---uſeful to mankind as contributing to our ſafety, preſervation, ornament and convenience---and noble as to beauty, order and perfection.---It was a plan of thee which exiſted in the ideas of the ſupreme architect, when firſt he laid the ſolid baſis of this immenſe univerſe, when he reared the orderly fabric of creation, and decorated it with thoſe innumerable ornaments, which ſhine conſpicuous throughout the goodly ſtructure---it is agreeable to thy proportions, we are faſhioned from the womb---and an idea of thy beauty is infuſed into man, with that celeſtial ſpark of immortality, which comes from the great Father of order and harmony---our civilized abodes confeſs the uſe, and riſe up under thy faſhioning hand, to elegance and magnificence---every uſeful or ornamental ſtructure owes its beauty and ſtability to thee---what elſe is nature arrayed in all her ſplendour, and throughout all the inceſſant changes that vary her appearance, but ſo many different forms and combinations of thee---Thou endleſs, boundleſs ſource of order, harmony, and proportion.

I would conclude this addreſs, with an attempt at diſplaying the many and peculiar advantages which this diſtrict manifeſtly enjoys over any other place in the Union, for the permanent ſeat of the Federal Government---but from the favorable ſituation of the place, which is I preſume already ſufficiently known to every perſon who has taken even a curſory view of it; I ſhall not tranſgreſs further upon the attention of this reſpectable audience---it only is requiſite, that a due encouragement be be given to genius and induſtry, in the firſt improvement of this metropolis, which muſt beyond the ſhadow of doubt, increaſe with unequalled rapidity---the uncommon fertility of the ſurrounding country---the facility of acceſs to the weſtern ſettlements---and the favorable ſituation of the place for trans-atlantic commerce, all evidently deſignate it for the future Emporium of the Weſtern World.

——HAIL favored place! Columbia hail!
All ſplendid riſing 'midſt the weſtern vales,
I ſee with joy thy future glories riſe,
And fame wide-ſpreading to the weſtern ſkies.
—Thy fabrics rear'd magnificent and grand,
While ſhouts of freemen reach the diſtant land.
—Thy beauteous plains with lofty buildings crown'd,
And the wide ſtretching landſcape ſmiling round;
Rich laden barks ſhall croud thy harbor o'er,
And leave their treaſures on thy happy ſhore:
Innumerous ſails will on thy waters ride,
And ſwell thy own Potowmack's lofty tide.
——Here wealth, power, empire ſix their ſtedfaſt throne—
Give thee unbounded ſway—and make the ſubject world thy own.

George-Town, July 4, 1792.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

At a meeting of a large and reſpectable number of citizens at Corre's hotel, in the city of New-York, on Monday evening, the 16th inſtant, purſuant to public notice given in ſeveral newſpapers and hand-bills, a number of reſolutions were paſſed approving of Governor Clinton's election, as conſtitutional. A reſpectful addreſs, it was alſo agreed, ſhould be preſented to the Governor by a committee named at the meeting.

Purſuant to theſe reſolutions, ſeveral of the committee, accompanied by a very reſpectable number of their fellow citizens, waited upon his Excellency yeſterday, at the government houſe, and preſented him with the following addreſs:

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Eſq. Governor of the State of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

A reſpectable number of our fellow citizens, met in conſequence of certain violent and inflammatory meaſures now purſuing by a party in this ſtate, have deputed us to addreſs your excellency in their behalf, to expreſs their ſatisfactiou on your re-election; their reliance on your fortitude, patriotiſm and perſeverance, in oppoſition to an attempt upon the conſtitution and laws of your country, and their determination to unite with you in preſerving the peace we now ſo happily enjoy, and in defending a conſtitution ſo well calculated to preſerve that tranquility from violation.

In offering you our warmeſt congratulations on your re-election, to an office you have ſo long filled with integrity and reputation, we are perſuaded we ſpeak the ſenſe of a large majority of the free and unbiaſſed electors of the ſtate. When we rely on your fortitude and patriotic courage, that confidence is juſtified by an experience af their exertion in the moſt perilous times; and when we tender our aſſiſtance and ſupport to maintain the conſtitution and tranquility of the ſtate, we do it from the melancholy conviction, that both will be endangered by the efforts of party zeal, and diſappointed ambition.

By order of the committee,
SAMUEL OSGOOD, Chairman.
H. C. Sleght, Secretary.

To which his Excellency returned the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

I receive, with great ſenſibility, your congratulations on my re-election to the chief magiſtracy of this ſtate: Ever happy in being favored with the approbation of my fellow citizens the time at which your's is beſtowed, enhances my eſteem of the obligation it confers.

When I reflect on the good ſenſe and patriotiſm which has ever diſtinguiſhed the people of this ſtate, I cannot but entertain a hope, that the meaſures to which you allude, will be diſcontinued, as ſoon as they ſhall be found inconſiſtent with good order and a regard to the conſtitution and laws under which we have the happineſs to live. In this enlightened period, when the rights of man are ſo well underſtood, and the bleſſings of liberty and peace ſo highly prized, a ſpirit of free enquiry ſhould not only be permitted, but encouraged upon every queſtion in which the conſtitutional privileges of the people may be concerned. While the diſcuſſion is conducted with temper, and by an appeal to the reaſon, not to the paſſions of our fellow citizens, thoſe who have done right need not fear the inveſtigation; a good cauſe will ever find its beſt and firmeſt ſupport in its own merits.

From the moderation you have already evinced, I cannot think it neceſſary to recommend a perſeverance in ſuch temperate meaſures, as will not only ſatisfy the public that you are actuated by principle and a ſincere regard for the welfare of your country, but muſt, in the end, be attended with ſucceſs.

After thanking you, with ſincerity, for the very obliging terms in which you expreſs yourſelves in my behalf, permit me to aſſure you, and the gentlemen whom you repreſent, that inclination, as well as duty, will ever prompt me to co-operate with my fellow citizens, in every legal and neceſſary meaſure to maintain inviolate the conſtitution and tranquility of the ſtate. GEO. CLINTON.

July 17, 1792.

After preſenting the preceding addreſs, his Excellency favored with his company, at a public dinner, above one hundred of his friends, who had aſſembled at Corre's Hotel, to celebrate his re-election. The day was ſpent with great conviviality, and the following patriotic toaſts were drank:

1. The conſtitution of the United States.
2. The conſtitution of the ſtate of New-York.
3. The Preſident of the United States.
4. The French revolution.
5. The friends of liberty and good order throughout the world.
6. Thomas Jefferſon, Secretary of State.
7. La Fayette, the aſſerter of freedom in both hemiſpheres.
8. The ſeven firm and patriot can vaſſers [three cheers.]
9. The clergy of all denominations in the ſtate.
10. May a reſpect for the conſtitution and laws ever diſtinguiſh the citizens of this ſtate.
11. A ſpeedy return of peace, good will, & harmony throughout the ſtate.
12. May the ſacred name of liberty never be proſtituted in promoting ariſtocratic or licentious views.

(His Excellency the Governor's toaſt)

The republican intereſt throughout the union.

13. The continuation of a wiſe and upright adminiſtration to the ſtate of New-York.
14. The memory of Warren, Montgomery, and the other heroes who fell in defence of American freedom
15. May the ſons of America never draw a ſword but againſt a foreign foe.

After his Excellency had retired—GEORGE CLINTON, Eſq. Governor of the ſtate of New-York, was given with three cheers.

Volunteers from the chair.

The virtuous citizens of Otſego, who oppoſed the corrupt practices at the late election—[three cheers.]

The chancellor of the ſtate—[three cheers.]

JULY 20.

Yeſterday upwards of two hundred Friends to Liberty in this city, gave an elegant entertainment at the City-Tavern, to the Hon. JOHN JAY, Chief Juſtice of the United States, at which ſeveral gentlemen, as well from the city as the country, who were particularly invited, were alſo preſent.

It was the feaſt of Freedom and Friendſhip—each eye ſparkled with pleaſure, in beholding the diſtinguiſhed patriot whom a free people had lately honored with their ſuffrages—while an honeſt indignation roſe in every boſom, when the thought occurred, of the vile attempt to rob him of that honor to which thoſe ſuffrages entitled him.

A band of muſic played at intervals during the entertainment, and the following toaſts were drank under a diſcharge of cannon, accompanied by the ſhouts and huzzas of the people.

1. The conſtitution of the United States—the wiſe and virtuous who formed and adopted, and all who ſupport it.
2. The American nation, and their illuſtrious Preſident.
3. The ſtate of New-York—may its virtuous citizens ever maintain its free and republican conſtitution inviolate.
4. The bleſſings of peace, liberty, and good government to the French nation.
5. The rights of man—may they be revered and enjoyed in every part of the globe.
6. The right of ſuffrage—may every violation of it experience the indignation it merits.
7. The honeſt minority of the late canvaſſing committee—(three cheers)
8. May no power exiſt unleſs derived from the people, and exerciſed for their beneſit.
9. The patriots of every age and country.
10. Republican principles——may they reſiſt the arts of pretended friends, & the force of open enemies.
11. A virtuous and enlightened Legiſlature.
12. May the voice of the people ever command reſpect and obedience.
13. A complete remedy for every wrong.
14. Our injured fellow citizens in the counties of Otſego, Clinton, and Tioga.
15. May the Friends of Liberty and Juſtice ever be united and happy.

Mr. Jay then gave the following toaſt.

May the people always reſpect themſelves, and remember what they owe to poſterity.

Mr. Jay then retired, ſaying, gentlemen, I wiſh to you all proſperity and happineſs.

He was eſcorted to his houſe by a committee.

Volunteer.

After Mr. Jay had retired, the company drank,

JOHN JAY, GOVERNOR BY THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE—(Three cheers.)

Our virtuous and beloved Fellow Citizen, Baron STEUBEN: May he ever enjoy the honor and eſteem due to him for his eminent ſervices to the United States.

When the committee returned, the whole company broke up, and went in proceſſion to Mr. Jay's houſe; and after giving him three cheers, they diſperſed.

An extract of a letter from France, dated May 23, (by way of Bedford, Maſſachuſetts)

"Announces, that the armies of France had not come to any engagement ſince the battle of Tournay and Mons; the failure of which had prevented the army of M. de la Fayette from commencing its operations: they write that his army is under the beſt diſcipline, and requeſt that thoſe who have aſſaſſinated General Dillon, may be brought to puniſhment. Part of three regiments of cavalry have deſerted. They put great confidence in the National Guards, and each corps are burning with deſire to diſtinguiſh themſelves. They ſay that Oſtend is to be garriſoned by Dutch troops, and Anvers by Pruſſian, and that the King of Pruſſia had declared himſelf againſt the French Nation, had ſent into Auſtrian Flanders 42,000 men, and had ſet off for Colbert. Private perſons had demanded permiſſion to fit out privateers from Oſtend, which was refuſed them; by which it appears that the merchant ſhips would not be interrupted by either party. In conſequence, the premium of inſurance in France and in England, was the ſame as before the commencement of the war. Accounts direct from India confirm the capture of Seringapatam by Lord Cornwallis. The French King's letter to Rochambeau appears to be fabulous, as no mention appears to be made of it."

BOSTON, July 14.

Thro'out the Kingdom of our allies of France, this day is conſecrate to the DIVINE BEING, to Liberty and to Feſtivity.—It is the anniverſary of their regeneration! On this day they renew at the Altar of Liberty, their vow "TO LIVE FREE, OR DIE."

May it be to them, and all mankind, a happy day, and may each ſucceeding year preſent thereon the homage of accumulating numbers, until all the inhabitants of the earth ſhall with one voice, aſpirate "WE ARE FREE."

The famous Col. Tarleton, has left England, and joined the army of M. de la Fayette.

Capt. Flag, in the brig Betſey, is arrived at Portſmouth, (N. H.) from Oſtend, after a paſſage of 45 days. He informs, that there had been ſeveral ſmall actions between the troops of France and the Auſtrians—the iſſue of none of which was deemed of any conſequence.

The lateſt European intelligence received in this town, is by the ſhip Ann, Capt. Morſe, from Dunkirk; which is arrived at Bedford. Capt. Morſe left Dunkirk the 29th May—and informs, that no material engagement had taken place ſince Gen. Dillon's defeat; that ſeveral perſons, acceſſary to his death, are held for trial, and are expected to ſuffer, as it was generally believed the ſuſpicions of his treachery were groundleſs—That the inhuman maſſacre of this officer was much reprobated, and had greatly diſcouraged the other officers,

who fear a similar fate, as they cannot restrain the licentiousness of the soldiery: That affairs did not wear the most pleasant appearance; and that it was the prevailing opinion, at Dunkirk, that no further attempts would be made to enter the Emperor's dominions, but make it an object to prevent the invasion of France.

ALBANY, July 16.

The Directors of the Western and Northern Inland Lock-Navigation are summoned to meet in this city on the 27th instant, for the purpose of commencing their operations immediately.

As respects the western, it is confidently expected some important part of the canals will be accomplished this season. The prevailing idea now is, that instead of 10 years, this great and important work will be accomplished in three or four years. It is supposed by spirited active operations, that the work will be better and cheaper done in 4 years than 10; and it certainly will be greatly to the benefit of the proprietors.

The legislature have granted 3000l. to build a bridge over the Sprouts of the Mohawk river, whenever the sum of 1000l. should be subscribed and paid. A subscription for this purpose is going forward with spirit in this city—we are told Gen. Schuyler has subscribed 200l. This bridge will be one of the longest in America, and will open a direct communication to a very extensive country, progressing fast into settlements, in the North-West part of this state.

Albany being fortunately situated at the head of the navigation of one of the finest rivers in America—when this bridge and the canals are completed, it must increase with an unexampled rapidity.

The Bank of Albany will commence its operations this week; there can be no doubt but it will tend to enliven and invigorate trade and manufactures, and above all, to establish a habit of punctuality.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Mr. SHEREDINE wishes the Citizens of the Third District to be informed, that it is his intention not to serve as a Member of the next Congress.

The public are notified to beware of Counterfeit Virginia Military Certificates, as one of the notorious Woodwards hath arrived in town with a number, to be disposed of, if convenient, at this market.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated June 30;

"The people of Port-au-Prince, the Mole, and Jeremie, will not accept the Decree of the National Assembly. At Port-au-Prince, they fitted out five cruisers, to prevent supplies from being carried into any of the out-ports; they likewise sent a 20 gun ship, and four smaller vessels, armed, to the Mole, to bring down a General to command them.—He accordingly embarked with 300 volunteers, 500 stand of arms, and every thing in proportion. On his way down he was taken by a 74 gun ship, and carried into St. Marc, with one of the sloops; the other three escaped. I arrived at St. Marc the same day, and the day after the Governor of Hispaniola arrived from the Cape, with another 74 gun ship and a frigate, when the Captive-General, Borel, was ordered into close confinement, and all his men. The Governor then received on board 400 volunteers of St. Marc, and on the 22d inst. sailed for Port-au-Prince, with the two 74 gun ships, a frigate, and a 20 gun ship; at the same time 2000 Mulattoes marched down upon the back of Port-au-Prince, with the French Commissioner, who arrived from France, a white General, and the Commander in Chief of the Mulattoes, in order to enforce the decree. I left St. Marc the 25th, and no accounts from thence had then arrived; but, on the 24th, in the afternoon, we heard a very heavy cannonading, for about two hours, which we supposed was at Port-au-Prince; if so, there is no doubt but a total destruction will take place. We are in hourly expectation of hearing from thence.—The people seem really fighting-mad—each port wishing to destroy the other; some in favor of the King; others, for the nation, the mulattoes, the free negroes, the slaves, &c. What will be the consequence, God only knows."

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ON a due consideration of the various advantages that have been derived to United America, from the operations of the Federal government, there cannot be a friend to his country that will not exert every nerve to perpetuate such great and solid benefits;—But more peculiarly are the people of Pennsylvania called upon to invigorate a system, that has, in so superior a degree, contributed to her aggrandizement:—there is no calling, no profession, no walk of life that has not experienced its propitious influence.

But this government, founded on the principles of equal representation, requires at stated periods, the suffrages of the citizens at the election of the Members of the Legislature.

The time is now approaching, when the good people of this commonwealth will be summoned to exercise this right.

But in order to fix on proper characters to meet the approbation, and unite the suffrages of the people in a general Ticket, it will be necessary to propose a conference with our sister counties, when a full and fair discussion will take place, relative to the characters and requisite qualifications of those persons who are the best calculated to perform the duties of federal representatives. The Deputies of this conference must give tone and vigor to their proceedings,—they should therefore be men, who have a personal knowledge of the leading characters of the State, who have acquired a stock of political reputation, and in whom confidence can be placed, both with regard to their judgment and integrity.

No man of this description, who is called upon to serve in so honorable a capacity, it is presumed, will dare to decline the appointment, except his public and official situation might render his interference objectionable on the part of political decency and decorum.

It becomes, therefore, the citizens seriously to reflect on proper characters to be sent on this important mission; and above all considerations, to permit no jarring divisions to defeat the great object in view;—otherwise, those who are inimical to the Federal government and the best interests of Pennsylvania, will have reason to rejoice in the successful issue of their opposition A PHILADELPHIAN.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE never was a more barefaced attempt to impose on mankind than is contained in the assertion so frequently made, that an aristocratic junto exists in the United States—a junto "who are using every effort to prevent the people from investigating the principles of religion and government." By a junto, in the language of the *National Gazette*, is meant the men whom the *people* have chosen to administer the government of the United States.

It is useful to recur to past transactions—they will often refresh our memories with advantage—and if the bronze of impudence could admit a blush on their countenances, the phizzes of certain declaimers would be suffused in crimson, who say that our civil rulers are pursuing similar measures with those adopted by the tyrants and oppressors of mankind, to keep the people in ignorance.

The President of the United States, in his speech to the first Congress, strongly inculcates the importance of competent provision for enlightening and instructing the people. His words are, "that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of Science and Literature—Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness—In one, in which the measures of government receive their impression so immediately from the sense of the community, as in our's, it is proportionably essential." In the President's speech at the opening of the first session of the second Congress, this interesting object is not forgotten—he therein states the importance of the post-office and post-roads, as they respect the expedition, safety and facility of communication—"their instrumentality in diffusing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of government, which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresentation and misconception."—Pursuant to this representation and recommendation, the two houses passed, and the President approved and signed, the new post-office law, which makes provision for disseminating information through the Union, on a scale greatly superior to any thing ever before contemplated—this law is predicated on the most patriotic principles—it is now going into operation—and should it be found injurious to the interest it was designed to promote, the dissemination of information, it will doubtless be revised by those who have given the most irrefragable evidence that they were actuated by the best motives in passing it.—Thus much for the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate on the subject of diffusing light and information among the people. Let us now hear the opinion of the Vice-President of the United States on this point. In his Defence of the American Constitutions, he says—"Schools for the education of ALL should be placed at convenient distances, and be maintained at the PUBLIC EXPENCE. The revenues of the state would be applied infinitely better, more charitably, wisely, usefully, and therefore politically in this way, than even in maintaining the poor—this would be the best way of preventing the existence of the poor.—If nations should ever be wise, instead of erecting thousands of useless offices, or engaging in unmeaning wars, they will make a fundamental maxim of this, THAT NO HUMAN CREATURE SHALL GROW UP IN IGNORANCE." If we turn our attention to the other persons concerned in the administration of the government, we shall find that their habits, sentiments and opinions, have uniformly been in favor of the rights of the people—in favor of universal education, universal information—for they have found by experience that all the difficulties which have attended the administration of the government, have been owing to the *want* of information—to the influence of the *misrepresentations* of those who have maligned the administration as inimical to that knowledge and intelligence on which they depend for the successful operation of public measures, and the preservation of general tranquility and peace.

Mr. Fenno, the friends of the government, it is said, are the patrons of your Gazette. I wish this may be true in so extensive a sense as that you might find your account in it—for tho' it has been called a venal paper, and some epithets have been bestowed on you as its Editor, which I shall not repeat—this I know to be fact—that the *Gazette of the United States* has published as much, or more, on the subject of Education, than all the papers in the Union, since its first appearance; and the attempts to impress the public mind with its importance to the preservation of the liberties of our country, have been urged in almost every possible form, in essays *original* and *selected*. CRITO.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR,

IT would be a reflection upon the understanding of the citizens of these states, to suppose they will patronize a newspaper which incessantly teems with abuse of our government, and the measures which have brought us to our present enviable situation;—and your subscribers in particular, Mr. Fenno, cannot be pleased with extracts from such a paper. I confess they disgust me very much, and have often wondered that you so frequently republish the anti-federal sentiments with which the *National* Gazette is constantly stuffed. If the printer of that paper pays you for telling the world, twice every week, that such a paper exists, you have a better reason for doing it than I apprehend; but if you do it gratis, it would be well for you to reflect whether the credit of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES may not be injured by it. Q.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE Editor of the "National Gazette" receives a salary from government:—

Quere—Whether this salary is paid him for *translations*; or for *publications*, the design of which is to vilify those to whom the voice of the people has committed the administration of our public affairs—to oppose the measures of government, and, by false insinuations, to disturb the public peace?

In common life it is thought ungrateful for a man to bite the hand that puts bread in his mouth; but if the man is hired to do it, the case is altered. T. L.

Philadelphia, July 25.

By European accounts under the Paris head, it appears that the people of France have been amused with flattering accounts of the good state of their armies; for M. Fayette in his letter to the Minister of War says he is in want of many necessaries; and though the numbers, zeal and ardor of the troops were equal to the most sanguine wishes of the friends of the revolution—yet another account says his army was absolutely destitute of every thing; and that instead of marching to attack the enemy's country—the division encamped at Tiercelet was compelled to return to its quarters without powder, ball, field pieces, or artillery men.

Spain it is positively asserted will not join the enemies of the revolution; the Minister has declared that the Swiss which were to have been taken into the pay of Spain are unnecessary.

The Pope has sometime since undertaken to drain the marches of Pontini—the work has advanced so far as to render the Appian way practicable, which has been for many years covered with water in many places.

The inquisition it is said is very severe against those of the French patriots who attempt to disseminate revolution principles in Rome. The universality of the French language will however have a powerful influence in spreading the knowledge of freedom among the people of Europe.

To prevent a deficiency in his revenue, it is said that the King of Sardinia has lately been profuse in titles of nobility—some say his object is to annihilate nobility by making it universal. The French at the outset of the revolution in order to render nobility contemptible, transferred titles from the master to the valet—but this did not long continue for the valets soon found that titles were a degrading distinction, where the highest denomination was MAN.

In an address of the National Assembiy to the French Nation is the following energetic sentence—"The tortures and shame of an eternal servitude would not sufficiently punish a nation, who should suffer their liberty to escape them after having acquired it."—To insure victory they say, it is necessary that discipline should regulate all the movements of courage, and that distrust should never suspend or destroy them.—There can be no triumph without the absolute obedience of soldiers to their officers, of officers to their generals; with their constant and fraternal union.

Some late accounts from Holland say that the Stadtholder and his wife are eager for a reconciliation with the Dutch patriots—that a general amnesty has been published—the prerogatives of the Stadtholder abridged; and the orange cockades, as well as all other marks of party, laid aside—But all this does not satisfy the patriots—real Liberty is what they want, and not merely palliatives which do not go to the root of the disease—they refuse the amnesty, as they say it implies criminality, with which they deny that they are chargeable.

Corporations in France have suffered an universal suppression, civil and secular—even the societies of Brother Taylors and Brother Shoe makers, as well as the societies of Religious Sisters, are annihilated.

A society has lately been instituted in London, entitled, *The Friends of the People*; associated for the purpose of obtaining a *parliamentary* reform—they held their first meeting at the *Freemason's Tavern*, London, the 26th April, 1792, and have published a declaration, and an address to the people of Great-Britain on the objects, to effect which, they have associated, viz. First, to restore the freedom of election, and a more equal representatiou of the people in parliament—Secondly, to secure to the people a more frequent exercise of their right of electing their representatives.—To this important business they call the attention of the people in an impassionate, independent address, reprobating anarchy and confusion on the one hand, as well as despotism on the other—their object not being *innovations* on the constitution, but to reform it—not to change, but to restore—convinced of the truth contained in a declaration made by the Duke of Richmond, *That the restoration of a genuine House of Commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption, which had brought the nation to disgrace and poverty, and threatened it with the loss of liberty.* At the same time, speaking of the revolution of France, they say—*We deny the existence of any resemblance whatever between the cases of the two kingdoms; and we utterly disclaim the necessity of resorting to similar remedies.*

The address was signed by twenty-two members of parliament, and a great number of the most respectable names in the kingdom.

The passengers from Newry, by the brig Rachel, Capt. Thomas Suter, have published an honorable testimonial of the humane treatment received from that gentleman during their voyage from Ireland—and recommend Capt. Suter to the preference of those who may wish to embark for America.—Signed by eighty-four of the passengers.

We are informed that the spirit of personal contention respecting the late election in New-York, is fast subsiding away—and that those whose feelings have been the most alive on the occasion, are now determined to wait for the interposition and decision of the Legislature.

In the Columbian Centinel of the 14th inst. the public are requested to suspend their opinion respecting the conduct of Mr. Skinner and Capt. Hickman, owner and master of the American schooner Dolphin; who are charged with enticing and carrying away a number of Negroes from Martinico—as from an inspection of papers in the hands of persons in Boston, concerned in that vessel, it is supposed some great misunderstanding or misrepresentation has taken place in the business.

Accounts from Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, say that a fire in the woods near that place has done great damage lately—was still burning, and threatened the destruction of that town; we further learn that the season has been exceedingly dry—and a failure of their crops is feared.

The anniversary of independence receives more pointed attention from the citizens of the United States than any of the red letter days under the government which existed previous to the revolution. It is not the observation of the birth-day of an individual, a coronation, the anniversary of a victory, a triumph—it is the celebration of an event which comprizes in the contemplation, all that gives worth to life—to man—It is the birth-day of a nation—it is the triumph of reason and liberty—the harbinger of universal freedom and happiness to the race of mankind.——Since the glorious event of the adoption of the new Constitution, the people of this country have realized what the word *Independence* imports—Laws and Rights—Peace and Prosperity—Credit and Confidence are the rich possession we now enjoy. Now they behold the reward of their labours—what they fought, conquered and triumphed for—and find the purchase was worth the cost. Hence every succeeding year appears to enhance the celebrity of this auspicious day—& every anniversary return since March, 1789, is noticed with additional demonstrations of joy, festivity and splendor.

Married at Springfield, Massachusetts, the Hon. FISHER AMES Esq. member of Congress, to Miss FRANCES WORTHINGTON, daughter of the Hon. JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esq. of that town.

*** *A meeting of the citizens is to be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at the State House, for the purpose of considering the proper means of forming a ticket for Representatives in Congress and electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship La Mouche,	Martin,	Havre-de-Grace
Brig Lady Walterstorff,	Beeks,	do.
Rachel,	Suter,	Newry
Schooner Polly,	Paris,	N. Carolina
Dolphin,	Smith,	New-York
Friendship,	Bowen,	Maryland
Winfield,	M'Neran,	Virginia
Julian,	Nemo,	do.
Betsey,	Gilbert,	St. Lucia
Sloop Polly,	Chesholm,	N. Carolina
Wincey,	Henly,	Virginia
Union,	Watson,	New-York
Peggy,	Mercereau,	do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/4
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		13/1
Full shares Bank U. S.	43	per cent. prem.
Shares in Bank N. A.	27	ditto.
Shares in Susque. & Schuylkill Canal,		100 doll.
Delaware & Schuylkill do.		19 do.
Lancaster and Philadel. Turnpike,		65 do.

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations---a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

FROM THE BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

An ADDRESS *to the* CITIZENS *of* HOLLAND, *on considering the* Magnetic Tides, *which have destroyed that Country at different periods, agreeing with the late encroachments of the Ocean there.*

IF I believe what heretofore
Has happened to this hollowed shore,
May the next age prognosticate
An inundation for your fate ;
Then, *Belgic* Citizens, beware
Of what you can avoid with care.
Columbia's sons would you befriend,
Should you unto their voice attend.
Behold, with open arms they stand,
Upon the margin of the land,
Proclaiming welcome to these plains,
Where Liberty triumphant reigns.—
Come, listen to their timely call,
Thus, from the deep, prevent your fall.
Or will you disregard their cries,
Close up your ears, shut to your eyes,
And on your brittle banks depend
Against the billows to defend !
Can you the troubled sea command,
When building bulwarks on the sand,
Saying that " we will be obey'd,"
" *And here shall thy proud waves be stay'd.*"

July 18, 1792. MAGNET.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new : By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form *Of distinct Treatises or Systems.*

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engraving, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia ; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be encreased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed. July 21. eptf

---

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Press, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS ; taken from different Authors, for the Use of those who believe in the Restoration of all Men. Published by Order of the Convention holding said Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged.

July 11. eptf.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES ; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow ;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND, }
BENJ. STODDERT, } Executors.
(eptO) THOMAS JOHNS, }

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

To be published by Subscription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congress,

From their first Meeting in September 1774, to their final Dissolution in March 1789,—

COMPRISING, at full length, every important resolution, order, address, declaration, &c. contained in the thirteen volumes of their journals—a concise summary of the less interesting parts—an alphabetical list of appointments, promotions, and resignations—a collective view of the public expenditures, &c. &c.—the whole intended to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the original journals, which are now *out of print*, and of which the entire substance, un-incumbered with official formalities and repetitions, will here be given in about one fourth of their present bulk—accompanied with *one* complete general Index :——

To which will be added,

A copious and valuable collection of original

State Papers,

From the records and files of Congress,—

Containing (either verbatim, or in abstract, as the cases may severally require) such interesting pieces referred to in the journals, as may with propriety be permitted to be made public, viz. Letters from the different officers employed in the public service during the late war—intercepted letters of the enemy—communications from governors, state legislatures, conventions, and committees—dispatches from agents and commissioners—instructions—reports of committees of Congress—and various other authentic documents, tending to throw a light on the important events, to which America owes her present independence.

In the course of the work, will be introduced in their proper places, such parts of the

Secret Journals

as no longer require secrecy.

As soon as 500 copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press—to be delivered to subscribers in numbers of 304 octavo pages each, at ONE DOLLAR, in blue boards. The *subscription money will not be required* for the first number, until the publication is begun ; and on the delivery of each number, half a dollar will be expected in advance for the succeeding one. To non-subscribers, the price will be raised.

Subscriptions will be received by the principal book-sellers throughout the Union, and by the Editor, JOHN CAREY.

No. 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.* (tf)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK ; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward ; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s.*)

By EBENEZER HAZARD,

128 North Second-Street,

THE

HISTORY

OF

New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States ;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (*eplm & 1aw2m*)

---

24 Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY the 30th March last, a NEGRO WOMAN, by the name of CHLOE. She is five feet two and a half inches high ; quick spoken ; upper tooth open ; no eye-brows at all ; is about 30 years old, but looks much younger. She is well stocked with cloaths, long gowns, jackets, &c. She is now passing for a free woman, I understand, and has changed her name—Whoever takes her up, so that the owner gets her, shall receive the above reward ; and if brought home, all other reasonable expences, from the subscriber.

JOHN PUZEY.

Somerset County, near Princess-Ann, Maryland, June 22*d*, 1792. (*12aw4w)

GENERAL POST-OFEICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged " for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive ; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, " That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee : but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid."

In section 13, " That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet ; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed ; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, " And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved ;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that " a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6*s*.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say : " We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two—— Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings----Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12, Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50*s*/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.--Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price, fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a fixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a fixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf